on the 29th July, arrived here to-

Liverpool cotton market closed steady, repaper report says that prices were gennchanged, but Richardson, Spence & Co.
market was 1-16 higher. Sales of 26,000
Breadstuffs closed steady. Canal flour 30
2s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s; Ohio
White wheat 9 1-4 a 9 3-4s. Red wheat 8
a. Corn had advanced one shilling; yellow
xed 38 1-2 a 89s; white 43 to 45. Pro-

He was waiting for reinforcements to city. From Madras it is positively. Delhi has been captured, but the in-regarded as premature, not being con-Bengal. The native troops at Calcutta

Nisgara and Susquehanna left Liverpool on th of July for Cork, to commence laying the cable.

e of Napoleon was unfounded.
on Rottschild has been returned to Parliafor London without opposition. A spicy deand taken place in the House of Commons
ated by Mr. D'Isakli, which resulted in an

Y York, August 10.—The steamer Fulton I this afternoon from Havre, bringing also n papers of the 29th ultimo, same date as at by the Indian.

uite a panic, owing to the rumors of another of to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, and satisfactory character of the advices from In-Consols which opened at 91 1-2 for money 90 7-8 a 91; and after official hours there further fall of an 1-8. There was an active further fall of an 1-8. There was an active d for money, and a steady withdrawal of from the benk. The Paris Bourse closed sday at a slight decline, rence Renshaw, the President of Mayworth

e, is dead. ar in the London market is active at an ad-

he shepherd warning—that is, if the wind erly; because it shows that the rainbow is terly; because it shows that the rainbow is aching the observer. A rainbow at night is epherd's delight. This is also a good sign, led the wind is westerly, as it shows that the louds are passing away. Evening red, and norning gray, are certain signs of a beautiful When the glow-worm lights her lamp, the is always damp. If the cock goes crowing, he certainly rises with a watery head, you see gossamer flying, be sure the air is. When black smalls cross your path, black much moisture hath. When the peacock bawls, soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

bawls, soon we'll have both rain and squalls, the ducks are driving through the burn, ght the weather takes a turn. If the moon like a silver shield, be not afraid to reap eld. But if she rises haloed round, soon ead on delaged ground. When rooks are g in the air, it shows that windy storms are If, at the sun rising or setting, the clouds of a lurid red color, extending to the zens a sure sign of storms and gales of wind.

BOR SAVING MACHINE. - A patented mawhich will wonderfully lessen the cost of tion and the employment of manual labor by trades, is about to be introduced into this packing-case makers, piano-forte makers, t makers, and all who require boxes and seers; and by its assistance one can do the k of forty men, and produce I,000 boxes, &c., day. It is the invention of an American, and batent has been purchased by the United States patent has been purchased by the United States ernment for its dockyards, arsenals, &c., for 100. The British Government has purchased paid for a single machine, to make artillery is, and is now at work in the Royal Arsenal Voolwich, where Colonel Talloch, R. A., or Anderson, will kindly permit it to be seen. e saving arising from each machine on the ges of labor alone, if at only £1 per week each m, will be about £2,000 per annum, or £25,000 the thirteen years that the patent has to run.—

raingham (Eng.,) Daily Press.

BEERING VIEWS -The Philadelphia Inquirer closes a review of the present state of busi-

long us this prosperity has for its basis the in-stry and energy of the masses, its foundation not be shaken. There have been too many , reckless speculators living upon plunder, but r all, these are in a lean minority. A large ority of the people of the United States are at ority of the people of the United States are at a moment engaged in productive labor, and so g as they continue la this calling, the prophets bine rain may blow their dismal trumpets until ar cheeks split without being able to bring about disaster they predict. Like a howling dog, may keep nervous people awake o'nights, the sun will shine and the grass grow never-

BROSSING OF RAILROAD TRACKS.—The Court of peals, New York, lays it down as a rule of law tan individual on approaching a railroad track cound to look if a train is approaching. It holds trailroads are among the best improvements he great age of progress, and their permanent. s are not to be postponed to the concerns of iduals. It holds that no one has a right to a railroad track without first taking every ad companies to the strictest responsibilit passengers, imposes upon every one who she track of these great public throughmore than ordinary care not to jeopardize yes of those who are availing themselves of enefit of this great modern improvement node of traveling.—Scientific American.

SDAY .- Thank God for the Sabbath! After reary days of toil and care, and business anx-how delightful is the coming of the Sabbath wheel of Ixion ceases in its turning evolu-the stone of Siayphus pauses upon the hill-te back is eased of its burden, the mind is an the thoughts of daily cares and avocao the contemplation of higher and more ling themes. The Sabbath is a glorious in-ion. To the beast at the plow, to the artizan on. To the beast at the plow, to the artizan work-shop, to the chemist in his laboratory, professional man amid his books, and to the professional man ainid his books, as with his pen-comes the Salabath with a lessing unter each.

TAGE STAMPS NOT REDEEMED, -The First nt Postmanter General, H. King, writes

here is no provision whatever in the Post nor is there, for that reason, any provision redemption by the Jan. redemption by the department, where, the use, they accumulate in inconvenient the in individual hands. If persons receive remittances, they must rely for reim-

PROOF LADIES' DRESSES. The Medica thinks it ought to be generally known that es' light dresses may be made fire-proof at nyminal cost, by steeping them, or the retion used in making them, in a diluted of chloride of zinc. We have seen, it were the very finest cambric so prepared held in me of a candle and charred to dust without

A clergyman observing a poor man by the eaking stopes with a pick-axe, and kneel-ret at his work better, made the remark, ohn, I wish I could break the stony hearts parers as easily as you are breaking these. The man replied, "Perhaps, master, not work on your knees." QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

tion of reading, as a qualification for voters in that State, and thus discuses the subject. There are few Americans who will not concur with the iew here expressed.

Those who oppose this new test of the elective franchise point to its injustice to many old citizens who have for years exercised the right, without any detriment to the public interest, and whom this provision will deprive of their just rights; and further, that some who have fought the battles of their country will come under this category, old citizens who, through the inadequacy of the means for obtaining the radiments of education in their youth, have not been able, for some cause or other, to supply the deficiency in maturer years, but who, nevertheless, have discharged their duties to the State, and are justly entitled to the right of suffrage, as much so as any of their more fortunate and more intelligent neighbors. We think this objection to the reading and writing qualification to constitute a man a voter a good one; and if there were no way by which this injustice to a class of voters could be obviated, we should be decidedly opposed to the principle under any shape or form whatever, in any of its bearings. But we think that the principle is susceptible of being modified and brought to bear prospectively, so as not only to make it not objectionable, but high-Those who oppose this new test of the elective so as not only to make it not objectionable, but high ly desirable and worthy of adoption by every State in the Union. The modification which we pro-pose is that which would apply to prospective voters only, to such young men as by age would be entitled to vote for the first time. Whatevo to the Queen promising every support to excuse there may have been for young men of the past generation for neglecting to learn how to reac and write, there can be none now. The means o education through the public school system, whic nearly every State in the Union has now adopted nearly every State in the Union has now adopted, not to speak of the innumerable private educational facilities which everywhere abound, leave no excuse for absolute inability to read and write. The young man who is so lazy and so stupid as wholly to neglect them, and grow up in ignorance so disgraceful, ought not to be allowed to vote.

We hope that every State in our wide-spread and continually extending Republic will adopt this principle, and allow no young man to vote for the first time hereafter who cannot read, and if necessary, copy the Constitution which he will be called upon to obey. This would in many instances be

upon to obey. This would in many instances, be upon to obey. This would in many instances, be a powerful stimulous to young men in the portions of country that are sparsely settled to exert them selves to acquire the rudiments of knowledge which in this country and in this age of the world it is so necessary that all should possess.

Extract.

The following extract from an impromptu Ora ion, delivered at Canfield, Ohio, July 4th, 1857, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, is beautiful and truth ful. Let American mothers read it and imitat the example of the mothers of the Revolution, to whose unbounded patriotism and love of country ve owe the men who achieved our independence. With a firm reliance on the God of battles and the ustice of their cause, they taught their children that their first duty was to God-next, their coun ry demanded their services, and that after these claims were satisfied, they might think of them

"My Fair Auditors: You have an importa duty to discharge to those entrusted to your care in whatever situation or relation of life they stand connected with you. Your fidelity, firmness, dis-cernment, and gentleness, when exercised as be-come females, will accomplish all the domestic and public purposes that Providence had in view by your creation. Your mothers in the war of the Revolution stood by the country, and cheerfully fitted out their husbands and sons for the tented field, to share the disasters of war. Their daughters, deessed in white afterwards strewed the path of Gen. Washington with flowers as he passed Trenton bridge, in the vicinity of his military conlicts. He knew no North, no South. I have at original letter in my possession written when he was President, dated 'United States, March 28,

This is worthy the imitation of all President of the United States, and all public men who cherish a regard for the Constitution of the United States. He was an American throughout; too pure to be corrupted by flattery or money, and too fearless to be moved by frowns. In his farewell address, his last munificent legacy, the crowning act of his useful and most extraordinary life, he pointed out with prophetic vision the dangers that would beset and await his countrymen that would be set and await his countrymen. if they should yield to the representations of the enemies of the Union, designed to destroy it by creating sectional jealousies. There are a few who denounce Gen. Washington and the Constitution, but the great mass of the people of all parties and are loud in extolling him 'as its Father,' and they are attached to the Constitution and to the Union of the States. His mind dwelt more earnestly upon the Union than upon any other temporal thing and loc us follow his example, and let it be or constant endeavor and prayer to transmit unim paired this Republican Government to our chil

Daniel Lyon, an Irishman, belonging in Bluehill, Maine, committed a gross and most brutal outrage on the person of a respectable and well-connected American girl of 15 on Saturday. Lyon commenced the outrage in the field, and the girl fied to the house; the family being absent, Lyon pursued, and she did not have time to fasten the doors upon him before he entered. She caught up a hummer and struck him a number of blows. up a hummer and struck him a number of ont he threw her on a bed and overpowered her He was committed for trial. For a time it was feared that the people would lynch him,

A ROYAL ARGUMENT.-Frederick the Great wa A ROYAL ARGUMENT.—Frederica the dread always very fond of disputation; but as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter into the arena against him One day, when he was even more disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular

question.

"It is impossible, your majesty," was the reply,
"to express an opinion before a sovereign who
has such very strong convictions, and who wears
such very thick boots."

A building at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, Chicago, owned by James Larron, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It was undergoing repairs, and the fire originated, it is supposed, in the carelessness of the workmen. The loss is about \$30,000.

Three drovers, from Ringoes, N. J., while passing through Lehigh Valley, Pa., with a drove of sheep, on Saturday night, were attacked by four men with clubs and knives, severely beaten and injured, and robbed of \$500.

The citizens of Haverhill held a meeting on Wednesday evening, to see what could be done to check the increase of intemperance in the town, several of the clergymen took part in the meeting, and active measures are to be put into operation

Fort Gibson having been abandoned as a military post the War Department has issued orders to surrender it to the Cherokee nation, in accordance with the terms of the creaty of 1836. It is the intention of the Cherokees to lay off a city on that

A Lone Time in Ben. - There is a lady in Hal ifax, N. S., who has been lying in bed for the last thirty years. Her health is good, but she is too helpless even to sit up.

Four young ladies, two of them daughters of Mr. B. Soule, and the other two of Mr. Grant, were drowned at Waterville, Me., on Thursday, while bathing.

James B. Clay proposed to give a splendid ban get at Ashland, Ky., on the 12th inst., in hono

of his election to Congress. Dr. Wm. M. Gold, long a resident of Browns-burg, Rockbridge county, Va., died on the 21st ult., from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

one of our most estimable citizens, John T. Towans, Esq., late Mayor of this city. His demise took place at the residence of his father-in law, in Montgomery county, Md., on Tuesday. He had been lying dangerously ill for some time past, but we indulged the fond hope that his disease would give way to medical treatment and vigorous constitution, but our hope has proved fallacious. He was in the prime of manhood, and had not, probably, an enemy in the world.

Board of Aldermen.

Monday, August 10, 1857. The Board met at 5 o'clock, the heavy rain reventing the members from meeting

usual hour of four.

Communications were received from the Mayor, transmitting the usual monthly report of the Intendant of the Asylum; also the nomination of Thomas C. Donn as police magistrate of the fourth district, and H. C. Harrover and E. C. Gardner as police constables for the fifth district, in the place of Hugh Dougherty and G. F. Barrett, declined. They were confirmed. Also a communication of S. A. H. Mc Kim, secretary, transmitting a report from the Board of Public Schools, advising the employment of female teachers of mature age. Also the report of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus. Also a communication advising the employment of female teachers of mature age. Also the report of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus. Also a communication stating that, by virtue of authority vested in him by joint resolution approved July 9, 1857 he had employed Thomas Hutchinson and J. H. Bartlett to assist in making up the tax-books, Also, a statement that he had signed an act providing for an addition to the public school-house in the third school district; and an act for the relief of John Patch, agent for Mrs. John Brereton.

The petition of Elizabeth Morrison, asking to be refunded certain taxes erroneously paid, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of James Gorman, for compensation for damage done by the overflow of Tiber Creek, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Finance reported a bill to

The Committee on Finance reported a bill to pay J. R. Queen and others for services rendered the Corporation. This bill led to some debate between Messrs. Smith, Moore, Riggs, and others in which Mr. Moore read a statement from Mr. Queen, the Intendant of the Almshouse, showing that during his term he had only expended

Queen, the Intendant of the Almshouse, showing that during his term he had only expended \$8,120 98, while his pre-lecessor had expended \$9,059 42, making a saving to the Corporation of \$938 44, or more than his salary.

The question was then taken to appropriate \$800 for J. R. Queen, Intendant; A. W. Miller, \$461 64, Physician; Geo. H. Fulmer, \$119 28, Commissioner of Asylum; Thos. J. Barrett, \$615 55, Commissioner of the Fifth Ward; J. W. Reynolds, police officer of the Third Ward, \$431 37; and the appropriations were severally made.

and the appropriations were severally made.

Mr. Riggs, from Committee on Police, reporte an act to carry out the original bill for the removal
of garbage during the year 1858, and appropriating
\$3,800 for the same; which was passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Improvements, reported bills for grading 22d street west,
between K and L north; to grade and gravel 11th
street west between C and D streets to grade

between K and L north; to grade and gravel 11th street west, between C and D streets; to grade L street, between 18th and 20th streets west; and east half of Vermont avenue, to be graded and graveled from M to O street north; to flag footways at the corner of New Yor avenue and 18th street north; to repair an alley in square 187; to grade N street north, faom 5th street to New Jersey avenue; to grade K street north; from 4th street to North Capitol street; to grade 11th street west, between L and M streets north; to grade and gravel H street north, between 3d and North Capitol street; for continuing the sewer on 18th street west, between E and G streets north; to enlarge the gutter on 14th street, between I and M streets north; to grade and gravel F street, M streets north; to grade and gravel F street, between 10th and 14th streets north. They were

severally passed.

A bill for the relief of Jos. H. Gill, for service rendered the Corporation, was referred to the Committee on Claims

mittee on Claims.

Mr. Dove having declined serving as chairman of the Committee on Police, Mr. Goddard was appointed in his place.

everal bills making appropriations for repairing streets, &c., were severally referred to appropriate

committees.

A joint resolution to appoint a committee to wait upon the Secretary of the Navy, in order to have one of the new steamers built at the Washington navy yard, was passed.

A resolution of thanks to the Secretaries of War and the Navy for their assistance in the suppression of the riot at the late election, when the police force was found inadequate to the emergency, was laid on the table for a week.

The Committee on Improvements reported a resolution for the repair of bridges carried away by the late flood, and it was adopted

Board of Common Council.

Communications were received from the Mayor, as described in the proceedings of the Upper Board; also, from the Secretary of the Trustees of the Public Schools.

The petition of Dr. N. Young, to be refunded taxes erroneously paid, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The petition of owners of square 560, for nts on two sides of that square, was re-

erred to the Committee on Improvements.

The petition of J. C. Callan and others for a change in the drainage of square 456, was referred to the Committee on Drainage.

An act authorizing the payment of Wm. H. Gilman's bill for medicines for the poor was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

mitted to the Committee on Claims, The Committee on Claims was dischaaged from the consideration of the petition of William D. Acken; slso that of John A. Merikheim.

The petition of Thomas J. Jones and others, uperintendents of sweeps in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th wards, for increase of salary, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Com-mittee on claims being discharged from its con-

An act to refund to John W. Rozier taxes erroneously paid, was amended and passed; also, act for like relief to John Trader.

An act permitting four eating houses at or neathe Centre market, (instead of two, as heretofore provided,) was passed.

An act authorizing the purchase of seven

Boschke's maps of Washington was passed.

An act making an appropriation for the continuing a sewer from 5th and G streets, up G to 6th, thence to Massachusetts avenue, reported by Mr. Brown, from the Committee of Ways and Means, was passed. Also an act to enlarge the gutter or th street, from H to L streets north.

An act to improve the drainage of the public alley in square 374, was also reported by Mr. Brown, and passed. Also, an act to pay for ex-

penses incurred in making temporary provision for the poor of the city.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Edward and Mary Murphy, deceased, was reported by Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Claims, and passed.

An act from the Board of Aldermen to grade and gravel F street north, between 9th and 14th streets west, was referred to the Committee on

improvements.

Improvements.

An act for the relief of Henry Hatton was referred to the Committee on Claims.

An act to enlarge the gutter on 14th street west, west side, from I to M streets north, was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of an act for the relief of Beers & Brother, and of H. H. McPherson. & Brother, and of H. H. MaPherson.

An act to pay certain expenses incurred in en ing certain visitors to this city from St. Louis and other cities, was passed; also, acts providing furniture for the Collector's and Surveyor's

An act for continuing the sewer on 13th street

vest, was passed.

Mr. Clarke, from the joint committee on the eligibility of Assessors made an elaborate report, ac-companied with a resolution declaring that Wm. Douglass "was not duly and legally elected, but that Thomas W. Burch was," &c. After some debate, the report was recommitted to the committee,

with justructions to obtain the written opinion of the Corporation Attorney on legal points embraced

MAGRUDER ON THE STAND. - We are informed by a gentleman who sat near the witness box, that he heard Mayor Magruder say while on the stand, "that he considered the crowd upon whom the Marines fired as rioters and members of the American party, and that flughes, (the man who was killed,) belonged to a party with whom he would not associate either politically or in any other

way."

No doubt, no doubt—you intended to kill Americans and only Americans, Doctor, but in your blundering haste, you physicked some of your owr friends. "Go to, Doctor, go to—Baltimore!

The Old Bachelor's Register from Sixteen to Sixty-Four.

At 16 years, incipient pulpitations are manifested towards the young ladies. 17. Steals his father's razor and lather-box to

7. Steats his father's razor and lather-lost to shave before going to a singing school, where he expects to meet a particular young lady. 8. Is angry if treated as a boy by the ladies. 9. Is quite a beau, and practices killing ways be-fore the looking-glass. 0. Is the period when puppyism makes its severest attack.
. Thinks no woman on earth good enough for

22. Spends his evenings in ovster saloons boast ing of the number of girls who are in love with him.

Goes a little in the society of virtuous female nd sows his crop of wild oats.

Contracts a real passion for some young lady.

The connexion is broken off in consequence of self-conceit on his part.

26. Pays his visits to another lady, and takes

great pains to walk with her by the window of his former love.

The object of his second attachment is cruelly Sows another crop of wild oats.

Talks doubtingly about female virtue.

Makes up his mind never to marry.

Falls violently in love with a young widow

and relents.

To his horror and amazement he is rejected.

Mind still musing on the beautiful widow wonders who could have prejudiced her against him, and means to shoot himself.

him, and means to shoot himself.

34. Rails against the fair sex generally, but throws tender glances at his washer-woman, whom he thinks is rather pretty.

35. Filrts with married ladies, and cultivates the considence and friendship of their husbands.

36. Complains that his lady acquaintance are too numerous, and absorb too much of his time.

37. His bosom becomes a pocket handkerchief for all afflicted females.

38. A very large number of widows call at his office to borrow small sums of money.

38. A very large number of widows call at his office to borrow small sums of money.
39. He begins to think again of matrimony.
40. Falls desperately in love with a young girl of seventeen, who has a remarkably developed bust, and an immense head of hair.
41. An dernier despair, another refusal.
42. His morals become lax again, and he spendahis days mostly in the society of men in eating and dribling.

and drinking.

43. Gouty symptoms make their appearance.

44. Resolves to abstain from wine and big dinners.

45. Back to his old habits again.

46. A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas. 47. Another young widow perplexes him. 48. Resolves to address her with unmingled se

tions of love and interest.
49. Interest prevails, which causes much caution reflection.
50. Which the widow sees, and jilts him, being a

cautious as himself.

Now grows rapidly averse to all ideas of matri

Fears what will become of him as he gets olde

and more infirm.
4. Thinks living alone very irksome. Resolves to keep house and get a nice, pruden young woman as house keeper. Much pleased with his house keeper as nurse

Begins to feel more attachment to her.
Is in great distress how to set.
Is completely under her influence, and very

wretched.
. She informs him that her reputation is suffering in the neighborhood and refuses to live any longer with him solus.

1. Is pained to the heart at the idea of parting with her.

62. Gouty, nervous, and billious symptoms become alarming. 63. He calls her to his bed side and promises to marry her.

Too "PERCISE,"-Gen, Carroll every now and

then remembers a pretty good one, and, on a pinch generates something "fresh." Tother day, at the market, the General happened to remember a philo-logical anecdote, of which he was reminded by some remark in the crowd, and which he gave

"Twenty or twenty-five years ago old Phleg up in Madison county, was telling his friend Jones, conearnin'of a fight. Phleg had very little edica-tion, but Jones, was a man of right smart readin'. so old Phleg went on tellin,' 'they fit and fit and fit!" "And," says Jones, with a knowin' look, "did

they keep a-fittin!"
Old Phieg drawed himself up and looked as made as the devil, into Jones' face, and says ho—
"You'red——d percise about langwidge—rout

then, d-n you."
"Phleg," continued the General, "was a man of nateral parts, but war'nt, to say, a book-larnt man.

JOHN RANDOLPH AND TRISTRAM BURGESS. It is said that the only man in Congress who could meet John Randolph in a satirical encoun ter, was Tristram Burgess, who it is said courted rather than shunned the encounter. The follow-ing is a sample shot of the Hon. Tristram, in re-

torting upon Randolph :
"Sir, Divine Providence takes care of his own universe. Moral monsters cannot propagate. Impot nt of everything but malevolence of purpose, they cannot otherwise multiply miseries, than by blaspheming all that is pure, and prosperous, and happy. Could demon propagate demon, the uni-verse might become a Pandemonium; but I rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars. Too much! Oh! how too much for one

The most impudent and unblushing assault

upon the hoop rotunda we have yet seen, is the following from an exchange:
"When I survey this new-fashioned rotunda in all its parts, I cannot but think of the old philos ophers, who, after baving entered into an Egyp-tian temple, and looked for the idol of the place, at length discovered a little black monkey en-shrined in the midst of it, upon which he could not help crying out, to the great scandal of the worshippers, 'What a magnificent palace is here for such a ridiculous inhabitant.'"

The fellow who wrote the above had better

At a Sunday School examination the teacher isked a boy whether he could forgive those who wronged him?
"Could you," said the teacher, "forgive a boy,

for example, who has insulted or struck you?"
"Ye-e-sir," replied the lad very slowly, "I
-think-I-could, if he was bigger than I am." "Shall I help you to some of the tomatuses inquired a young exquisite of a venerable physi-cian, as he sat opposite to him at one of our hotel tables.

"No, sir, I thank you," replied the learned savan, "but I'll trouble you for some of the potatus ses, if you please."

A daguerreotype taker, a few days since, ex hibited a likeness of a lady which he had taken, to her husband, and asked him if it was not a very good one. "Very," was the reply, "and I on.

The Diplomatic Corps of the U. States. A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes some luteresting information in

dar officers is 366. The two full missions of ighest rank are those of England and France, to which is attached a salary of \$17,500 each. The each, of two other missions receive \$12,000 each, of two others \$10,000 each, and the Minister o Austria receives \$9,000. But the incrativeness of the offices and the expenses of the system will best shown in the subjoined tabular statement

of appointments and compensation authorized by Two missions, \$17,500 per annum. Five missions, \$12,000 per annum. Two missions, \$10,000 per annum. No missions, \$10,000 per annum. Seventeen missions of second grade, at \$7, Commissioner to China.

Commissioner to China.

Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.

Two Secretaries of Legation, \$2,625.

Six Secretaries of Legation, \$2,600.

One Secretary of Legation, \$3,000.

Eighteen Secretaries of Legation, \$3,000.

Of the Consulships one hundred and thirty-four

nd profitable are given below:	
London	Simoda
Caucuta	

FASHIONABLE CALL AND THE IDEAS EXCHANGED.

How do you do, my dear?"
"Putty well, thank you." [They kiss.]
"How have you been, this age?"
"Putty well. How have you been?" Very well, thank you.
Pleasant, to day."

Yes-very bright; but we had a shower

"Are all your people well?"
"Quite well, thank you. How are yours?"
"Very well, I'm obliged to you."
"Have you seen Mary B——, lately?"
"No; but I've seen C———"
"You don't say so! Is she well?"
"Very well, I believe." [Rising.]
"Must you go?"

"Must you go?"
"Yes, indeed; I have seven calls to make." "Do call again soon."
"Thank you; but you don't call on me once in

n age."
"Oh, you should not say so. I'm sure I'm very "Good-bye."

Statistics of Cotton.

The following brief items of the history of coton for about a hundred years-1730 to 1836-will e read and referred to with interest: 1730, Mr. Wyatt spins the first cotton England by machinery. 1735. The Dutch first export cotton from Suri-

nam, 1742. First mill for spinning cotton erected at Birmingham, moved by mules or horses; but not successful in operations. 1749. The first shuttle generally used in Eng-

1756. Cotton velvet and quiltings in England 1766. Cotton vertex and the first patent for the for the first time.
1761. Arkwright obtained the first patent for the epianing frame, which he further improved.
1768. The stocking frame applied by Hammon.

o making lace.

1772. A bill passed to prevent the export of machinery used in cotton factories.

1779. Mule spinning invented by Hargrave.

1782. First import of raw cotton from Brazil into ngland. 1782. Watt took out his patent for the steam

1782. A bounty granted in England on the exort of certain cotton goods.
1785. Power loams invented by Dr. Cartwright.

Steam engine used in cotton factories.

1785. Cotton imported into England from the United States. 1787. Bleaching first performed by agency of cymurintic acid. 1787. First machinery to spin cotton put in

eration in France. 1789. Sea Hand cotton first planted in the United States: and Upland cotton first cultivated for nse and export about this time. 1790. Slater, an Englishman, built the first

American cotton factory at Pawtucket, Rhode 1792. Eli Whitney, an American, invents the tton gin, which he patents. -1823. First export of raw cotton from Egypt

ato Great Britain. 1825. New Orleans cotton at from twenty-three to twenty-five cents per pound. 1826. Self acting mule spinner patented in Eug.

and by Roberts. 1827. American cotton manufactures first exported to any extent. 1829 Highest duty in the United States on forrign cotton manufactures.

1850. About this time Mr. Dyer introduced a

nachine from the United States into England for the purpose of making cards. Duty on cotton goods imported into the inited State reduced, and in England it is forbid to employ miners in cotton mills to work more than ten hours per day, or nine hours on Satur-

1834. Cotton at seventeen cents. 1835. Extensive purchase made of cotton lands y speculators and others. 1836. Cotton from eighteen to twenty cents.

lay; in consequence they work at something else.

The Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H. ave voted to take an excursion to Niagara Falls n October. They will number about one hundred

and ffty men. In Roanoke county, Vs., rain has fallen every lay, with the exception of three, for five weeks.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, &C., Y. F. C. TRIPLETT,-This is a pamphlet of 31 ages. It gives but a part of the history of the ast House of Representatives, and is to be followed y another giving the remainder.

The American historian must blush when he reords " the truth and the whole truth" in regard to that body. . Mr. Triplett seems disposed to let the light shine upon its venality and corruption.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the District of Columbia offers to the property owners of the District the cheapest and as safe means of insurance against loss by fire as any other company, as will appear by an examination of its ompany, as will appear by an examination

company, as will appear by an examination of its principles.

The fact that all of the Insurance Companies of the District are declaring large dividends to their stockholders, at once shows the great profit on their premiums, and the consequent saving to persons insuring with this company.

The actual cost of insurance in this company the

oast year has been but nine cents on each \$100 for irst-class property, and on other property in proper-

ULYSSES WARD, President. CHARLES WILSON, Secretary. MATHEW G. EMERY, Treasurer. MANAGERS. Mathew G. Emery J. C. McKelden, John Costigan, Ulysses Ward, John Dickson, T. J. Magruder, Van Riswick

TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my friends and the public generator their liberal patronage best was upon an relation to the diplomatic corps of the United while engaged in business. Having transfer store to Mr. JOHN F. B. PURSELL, I sai casure in recommending manderation. From his experience in business ideration. From his experience in business ideration. From his experience in business idea that his only endeavor will be to try to please that his only endeavor will be to try to please in the control of the

GROCERY STORE. Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh & ISLAND.

AVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FOR merly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shalkeep on hand a select assortment of FIRM GROUN RIES, comprising, among others, the following arts

Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverised and brown; Tess, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Marsesiko and Javarousted and ground, Coffees; Refined Syrup; Bornand Tobacco, various brands; Hams, Been, Flour Liquors, Wines, Crockery, Wooden ware, Hardward, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various hadden Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined in the be outdone, both as to prices and articles Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sall cheep for make the country of the city free of all charge.

charge. ang 8-tf

THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR ONLY AIM.

THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION

UNION FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2, TO THE WHITE HOUSE PAVILION.

rance that this will rank No. I with the Excursions of the season.

Retreshments at the usual city prices. Dinner and Supper furnished by an experimed caterer.

Bodini's Brass and String Band has been engaged. The Boat will make two trips; leaving in the morning from Georgetown at 726, City Wharf at 33, Mayy Yard at 2, and Alexandria at 93. Afternoon, City Wharf at 2 o'clock, Navy Yard 256, and Alexandria at 3; leaving the White House at 6 and 10 ym.

Omnibusaes will leave the Northern Liberty May her House, and from the corner of 30th street and Pesn. avenue, in time to reach the Boat at the City Wharf.

S. E. Douglass, W. E. Mastin, W. H. Hines, J. F. Streeks, J. Bury, J. Vessey. au 8-td

CARD.

RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits; and offer greater inducements in nurchasses.

chable me to sell at smaller profits; and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger chasper, and better than it has ever been before; and by solling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

F. M. MAGRUDER.

Boot and Shoe store, No. 579, corner 7th and I at.

CARD.

To the Trustees of Public Schools.

Washington, August 5, 1857.

Gentlemen: We deem it our duty to call your attention, as Trustees of the Public Schools of Westington city, to a young lady, residing in the Fourth Ward, on Delaware avenue, by the name of Miss Julia A. H. Havs, the daughter of Bertrand R. Hays, formerly of Virginia. This young lady has given great vancement of their children in their studies. She is a lady of high attainments and of the best families, and we know her to be well adapted and qualified to teach all the branches of an Euglish education, and that she will take pride in the advancement of her pupils, and use every effort to make them good and ripe scholars. With the consent of the lady, and the approbation of her parents, we, who have been her patrons, call on your dignified body to give her a position as teacher in the Public Schools. We shall be highly gratified if she is successful, believing that she will give satisfaction to all.

Samuel Cassida, Nathaniel Miller,

Samuel Cassida, Winright Preston, George Butterbaugh, W. N. King, Michael T. Bayne, R. T. Mills, Francis Ward,

George Cunningham, John T. Pilson, au 8-8t

Seventh Street between H and I.

HAS NOW AND ALWAYS KEEPS FORSALS
at the show when Cooking Stoves in the market, warranted to bake, or no charge.

He has a fine assortment of the following warranted.

A large lot of Lamps, Britania, Globe, Brase, and srior Lamps.

Preserving Kettles in the market, enameled S pans, &c., &c., which he will sell at low prices. Call and examine for yourselves. FINE CONFECTIONERY.

HAVING ERECTED A BAKE OVEN AND
Bake-House on my own premises, I have
commenced the manufacture of all kinds of Cake in
Philadelphia styles, by a Philadelphia workman,
something new, which the public are respectfully invited to cal and try. And from this time forth all my
customers will be supplied fresh Cake daily, and all
as low rates as can be purchased in this city, and all
made of the best materials.

Parties of all kinds supplied with all kinds of Paney
Cake, Lady Cake, Pyramids, Ice Cream, and Water
Ices, plain or in moulds, and sent to all parts of the
city. All I ask is, give me a fair trial.

U. H. RIDENOUR,
Penn. ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

ELVANS & THOMPSON 326 Penn. Av. between 9th and 10th Sts.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, No. 34, Centre Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

bis friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Huilding Material, Machanica Tools, Agricultural Implementa, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has eachied him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he piedges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage.

WELCH & WILSON MERCHANT TAILORS. One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgeton, D. C.

THE AMERICAN,

Office corner Louisiana Avenue and Tenth st., will be published every Wednesday and Saturday more

JOHN F. B. PURSELL

On THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1867.

The Union Fire Company, No. 2, having characters the steamer GEORE WASHINGTON, will give their Annual Excursion to the White House Pavilion on THURSDAY August 150. The uniform success that has attended, and the good order that has universally prevailed at the previous Excursions of the Company authorize our assurance that this will rank No. I with the Excursions of the season.

JOSEPH F. HODGSON, Dealer in Stoves, Tin, and Britania Ware.

Planished Tin Ware, Block Tin and Britania Wares.

ALSO
A general assortment of Tin Ware and Kitchen re-He has also an excellent assortment of the best

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WASHINGTON, D. C. Dealers in Coach and Cabinet Hardware, Carriage Dry Goods, Bar Iron and Steel, Cutlery, &c., &c. A well assorted stock of goods in their line of trade

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